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# Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

## Part two: biennial programme plan

## Programme 11
## Environment

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## Overall orientation

11.1 The principal responsibility for the environment within the United Nations system is vested with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

11.2 The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which the General Assembly established the Governing Council of UNEP, the Environment Secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council, in its decision 19/1 of 7 February 1997, clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997. The Assembly elaborated further on the role of UNEP in its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999. The Governing Council, in its decision SS.VII/1 of 15 February 2002 on international environmental governance, reiterated the need for a strengthened UNEP with a stronger science base and, among other things, called for increased capacity-building and technology support by UNEP to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, improved coordination of multilateral environmental agreements and enhanced United Nations system-wide coordination and cooperation. The Assembly, most recently in its resolution 62/195 of 19 December 2007, reaffirmed the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, and recognized the need to accelerate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of additional financial resources for that purpose.

11.3 The Governing Council in its decision 24/9 requested the preparation of a medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 with a clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities, impact measures and a robust mechanism for review by Governments. Guided by the scientific evidence, including findings in *Global Environment Outlook (GEO) 4* and priorities emerging from global and regional forums, six cross-cutting thematic priorities were identified in formulating the UNEP medium-term strategy 2010-2013, in order to provide greater results orientation and strategic direction to the work of UNEP in the future. Following an extensive consultative process with the UNEP Committee of Permanent Representatives, the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, at its tenth special session in February 2008, adopted decision SS.X/3, in which it welcomed the medium-term strategy 2010-2013 and authorized the Executive Director to use it in formulating the UNEP biennial programme plan. The biennial programme plan 2010-2011 is therefore consistent with the UNEP medium-term strategy 2010-2013, along the same six thematic cross-cutting priorities, which will constitute the six subprogrammes proposed.

11.4 In line with lessons learned, the programme will continue to be implemented during the biennium 2010-2011 through the existing UNEP divisions, which will provide cohesion and mutual support to cross-cutting professional practices, such as those in the areas of science, law, economics and communication. As there are many interlinkages and positive synergies between the six thematic cross-cutting priorities, a matrix approach has been adopted, and achieving co-benefits will be pursued where appropriate. The approach is foreseen to strengthen results-based management and increase management accountability for programme delivery and resource utilization, while at the same time ensuring that relevant sector expertise benefits all subprogrammes.

11.5 The broader international policy environment is of significant relevance to the work of UNEP. In that regard, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability and the Rome Declaration on Harmonization provide relevant reference points, while the goals identified in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and other outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including those on international environmental governance, provide a clear direction for the programme.

11.6 The world faces unprecedented environmental change, which presents both challenges and opportunities. Mounting scientific evidence shows that ecosystems are under unprecedented pressure and that prospects for sustainable development are consequently under serious threat. While those challenges may seem insurmountable, they also create opportunities for local communities, business and international corporations to innovate. To secure the environmental conditions for prosperity, stability and equity, responses that are timely and proportionate with the scale of the environmental challenges will be required. In creating such responses, Governments, the international community, the private sector, civil society and the general public all have an important role to play. As the environmental programme of the United Nations, UNEP will strive to fulfil its role in articulating, facilitating and supporting appropriate responses to those environmental challenges and opportunities.

11.7 Within the framework of the medium-term strategy 2010-2013, UNEP will focus its efforts during the biennium 2010-2011 on six cross-cutting thematic priorities, namely climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production as defined below in paragraphs 11.9 to 11.14.

11.8 Consistent with its mandate and its comparative advantage, UNEP will exercise its distinctive role in environmental leadership within the preceding cross-cutting thematic priority areas by catalysing and promoting international cooperation and action; providing early warning and policy advice based on sound science; facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards and developing coherent interlinkages among international environmental conventions; and delivering technology support and capacity-building services in line with country priorities. Paragraphs 11.15 to 11.17 below further elaborate key elements of the UNEP strategy in implementing the programme.

11.9 **Climate change.** Within the framework of the United Nations approach for addressing climate change, UNEP will complement other processes and the work of other institutions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in creating enabling environments at the national level for responding to climate change, including through the promotion of national legislative, economic and institutional frameworks. In doing so, UNEP will emphasize the synergies between development and climate policies as well as the co-benefits of climate change actions and their contribution to environmental sustainability. UNEP will assist countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change by reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience in sectors of national priority. It will also contribute to mitigating climate change by supporting a transition towards cleaner

and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, and by addressing deforestation and land degradation.

11.10 **Disasters and conflicts.** UNEP will build national capacities to minimize threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of conflicts and disasters by adopting an integrated approach spanning three key operational pillars, namely vulnerabilities and risk reduction; emergency response and recovery; and peacebuilding. Within those pillars, UNEP will emphasize the importance of addressing environmental risks and vulnerabilities as a prerequisite to sustainable development and will seek to integrate environmental management needs within recovery plans and peacebuilding strategies of the relevant United Nations actors, including the United Nations country teams, the United Nations Development Group and the Peacebuilding Commission.

11.11 **Ecosystem management.** UNEP will facilitate a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management to reverse the decline in ecosystem services and improve ecosystem resilience with respect to such external impacts as habitat degradation, invasive species, climate change, pollution and overexploitation. UNEP will continue to catalyse integrated approaches for the assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, and coastal and marine systems. In facilitating a more integrated approach, UNEP will draw upon its knowledge base and on integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems at multiple scales and across sectors through technical and institutional capacity-building. UNEP will promote adaptive management, participatory decision-making and sustainable financing through payments or investments for ecosystem services to address the drivers of ecosystem change that reverse degradation and increase ecosystem resilience.

11.12 **Environmental governance.** The work of UNEP in this area will be particularly guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance. At the global level, the UNEP secretariat will support the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in exercising its central role in international decision-making processes for environmental governance and in setting the global environmental agenda. UNEP will continue to support United Nations system-wide coherence and cooperation in the field of the environment, including through policy inputs on environmental governance in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and through the full use of the Environmental Management Group. UNEP will cooperate with multilateral environmental agreements, and support collaboration between them to facilitate their effective implementation, and will partner with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields. UNEP will continue to promote international cooperation and action based on sound science and to support science-based policymaking; catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives by providing support to Governments for strengthening policies, laws and institutions; support regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes in the field of the environment; and strengthen support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels. At the national level, UNEP will support Governments in establishing, implementing and strengthening the relevant processes, institutions, laws, policies and programmes to enhance environmental

governance for achieving sustainable development, including through mainstreaming of the environment into other sectoral policies and making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform.

11.13 **Harmful substances and hazardous waste.** As part of wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste, UNEP will focus its efforts on enhancing strategic alliances with all stakeholders to promote chemical safety within a coherent life cycle approach and in accordance with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management adopted in Dubai in February 2006, including through supporting the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes. UNEP will service the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process and implement its environmental component and will assist countries in increasing their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste. It will also support initiatives related to the management of specific chemicals of global concern such as mercury, ozone depleting and other substances covered by multilateral environmental agreements, and will address emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste. UNEP will continue to participate in initiatives such as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles aimed at reducing the emissions of harmful substances.

11.14 **Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.** UNEP will promote reforms in government policies, changes in private sector management practices and decisions, and increased consumer awareness as means to reduce the impact of economic growth and development on resource depletion and environmental degradation. UNEP will strengthen the scientific base for public and private decision-making and will advise Governments and the private sector on policies and actions to increase resource efficiency and reduce pollution based on a product life cycle approach. It will promote the application of environmentally sound technologies, integrated waste management and public-private partnerships to create more sustainable product life cycles and supply chains. In addition, UNEP will increase consumer awareness of sustainable consumption and production to influence their choices of goods and services. UNEP will support the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption under the Marrakesh Process and will work with its network of partners to monitor progress and to implement collaborative initiatives on resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption.

11.15 The strategy in implementing the programme will be consistent with the UNEP mandate and comparative advantage. Scientifically credible environmental monitoring and assessments will continue to provide the foundation upon which UNEP will deliver on the cross-cutting thematic priorities. That approach will promote the role of science in priority setting and informed decision-making. UNEP will inspire and promote environmental action and innovation between Governments, United Nations partner agencies, the private sector and civil society, including scientific communities and marginalized groups. It will facilitate international cooperation and the provision of broad policy guidance in the field of the environment including through the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum process at the global level and by supporting the regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes.

11.16 Furthermore, UNEP will continue to strengthen the role of the national environmental authorities in development and economic planning processes and will facilitate the integration of environmental considerations in national sectoral policies, planning processes and development programmes. It will catalyse multi-stakeholder processes to bring Governments, business and civil society together to develop and improve the implementation of legislative and voluntary measures and economic incentives relevant to the environment and corporate practices. UNEP will work to enhance access by developing countries to equitable and sustainable financing for environmental action from both public and private sources, including market-based mechanisms.

11.17 The biennium will see an increased impetus to deliver on the Bali Strategic Plan. Capacity-building and technology support will run through the implementation of all cross-cutting thematic priority areas and will thus constitute an integral part of all subprogrammes. The delivery of the Bali Strategic Plan at the national and regional levels will be coordinated through UNEP regional offices, and UNEP will build strategic alliances with partners from within the United Nations family and increasingly from civil society and the private sector to extend its reach at national and regional level and to catalyse action. Furthermore, UNEP will strongly promote and facilitate South-South cooperation as one of the key mechanisms for implementing the Bali Strategic Plan.

11.18 The programme will be implemented through the UNEP institutional structure, consisting of the six existing divisions and a network of six regional offices, by drawing on their areas of specialization, strategic presence and capacity to deliver at the regional level. The Division of Technology, Industry and Economics is leading subprogramme 1, subprogramme 5 and subprogramme 6. The Division of Environmental Policy Implementation is leading subprogrammes 2 and 3. The Division of Environmental Law and Conventions is leading subprogramme 4. The Division of Early Warning and Assessment is responsible for the provision of a sound science base across all subprogrammes and provides the Chief Scientist function. The Division of Regional Coordination is responsible for coordinated implementation at the regional and country levels across all subprogrammes. The Division of Communications and Public Information is responsible for outreach and the production of publications for all subprogrammes.

11.19 UNEP will pursue the enhanced delivery of the programme through a number of processes and partnerships. It will work with a full range of stakeholders and partners, including civil society, private sector and bilateral aid agencies, building on their respective resources, expertise and comparative advantages. UNEP will participate in the common country programming and implementation processes as appropriate and work with and through the resident coordinator system, United Nations country teams and relevant inter-agency groups. It will pursue closer cooperation between UNEP regional offices, country offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other centres. UNEP will seek to strengthen its involvement in the United Nations Development Group and endeavour to strengthen the environmental sustainability component of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process. UNEP will closely follow and incorporate the outcomes of United Nations reform processes as they unfold.

11.20 UNEP will continue to integrate gender equality and equity into all its policies, programmes and projects with special attention given to the role of women

in environmental policymaking, environmental management and environmental conflict prevention and disaster management. The UNEP commitment to mainstream gender equality and equity in its programmes will be extended to its work with partners and other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System.

11.21 As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, UNEP will continue to provide assistance to eligible countries to develop and implement projects in the six focal areas of the Facility, in accordance with the guidance from the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements for which the Global Environment Facility serves as a funding mechanism. UNEP will primarily focus on the areas of its comparative advantage, and special attention will be given to the needs of African countries, least developed countries and small island developing States. UNEP will continue to provide scientific and technical advice to the Facility on its policies and programmes and will continue servicing the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility. The Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination will embark on joint programming with the other UNEP divisions to complement the UNEP programme of work.

## Subprogramme 1
## Climate change

**Objective of the Organization**: to strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Adaptation, planning, financing and cost-effective preventative actions are increasingly incorporated into national development processes that are supported by scientific information, integrated climate impact assessments and local climate data | (a) Increased number of national planning documents incorporating results of climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation considerations |
| (b) Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co-benefits, with a focus on clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation | (b) Increased number of countries implementing energy plans with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components |
| (c) Improved technologies are deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, financed through private and public sources including the clean development mechanism | (c) Increased investment in clean energy projects, including as a share of total investment in the energy sector as a result of UNEP intervention |

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| (d) Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and reduced land degradation | (d) Increased investment towards reduction in greenhouse gas emission by land use, land-use change and forestry, as a result of UNEP intervention |
| (e) Country policymakers and negotiators, civil society and the private sector have access to relevant climate change science and information for decision-making | (e) Increased number of visits to UNEP web pages for information provided on its work in the area of climate change |

**Strategy**

11.22 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on climate change rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is complementary to the processes and work of other institutions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, will be as follows:

(a) To facilitate countries' transition to low carbon societies by building coalitions and engaging the private sector to improve energy efficiency; accelerating the development of markets for renewable energy technologies and promoting the financing of clean energy technologies and equitable access to cleaner energy. In addition, UNEP will provide support to United Nations entities with a view to making the United Nations system climate neutral;

(b) To help countries to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the impacts of climate change by building and strengthening national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and by supporting national efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures into ecosystem management practices;

(c) To improve the understanding of climate change science and its use in sound policymaking by disseminating the results of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments and special reports and other scientific information targeted to specific audiences; improving the understanding of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and providing scientific, legal and institutional support to developing country institutions and officials who participate in climate change negotiations;

(d) To improve the general understanding of climate change by communicating key messages regarding climate change in clear and understandable ways to different non-specialist audiences, including those aimed at influencing consumer choices.

## Subprogramme 2
## Disasters and conflicts

**Objective of the Organization:** to minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of conflicts and disasters

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) States' environmental management contributes to disaster risk reduction and conflict prevention | (a) (i) Increased investment in combined disaster risk reduction and natural resource management schemes in countries targeted for UNEP assistance |
| | (ii) Increased number of mechanisms to mediate competing interests over shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in countries targeted by UNEP |
| (b) Mitigation of acute environmental risks caused by conflicts and disasters | (b) Increased percentage of identified acute environmental risks which are mitigated in the post-conflict and post-disaster relief period |
| (c) The post-crisis assessment and recovery process contributes to improved environmental management and the sustainable use of natural resources | (c) (i) Increased percentage of inter-agency post-crisis needs assessments and early recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental damage and needs |
| | (ii) Increased percentage of the total long-term relief and crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects |

### Strategy

11.23 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on disaster and conflict rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which will also be implemented in partnership with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System departments, relevant inter-agency planning processes and other regional partners, will be as follows:

(a) To assist vulnerable or crisis-affected countries and communities by providing environmental expertise, with particular attention paid to vulnerable groups (such as women and children) and highly vulnerable ecosystems such as drylands, in vulnerabilities and risk reduction services as well as emergency response and recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels, including through the following:

(i) Policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for improved environmental management at the national and subregional levels, contributing to risk reduction and the prevention of conflicts between States and between communities;

(ii) Addressing acute environmental risks in disaster or post-conflict response operations to minimize the adverse effects on human life and the environment, and integrating environmental considerations in recovery programmes to minimize the negative impact on the degraded environment;

(b) To contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding by participating in peacebuilding processes through focusing on sustainable management of transboundary and shared natural resources; and in peacemaking processes led by the United Nations, through addressing the environmental component;

(c) To contribute to global policy by mainstreaming environmental lessons learned and best practice into the relevant conflict and disaster policy and planning processes at the global level, such as the Peacebuilding Commission, the International Arctic Science Committee, UNDP and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

## Subprogramme 3
## Ecosystem management

**Objective of the Organization**: to ensure countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning processes | (a) Increased number of national development planning processes that recognize and consider ecosystem services as a component for development |
| (b) Countries and regions have capacity to utilize ecosystem management tools | (b) Increased number of countries able to identify changes in ecosystem services through integrated assessment |
| (c) Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes and financing to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services | (c) Increased national budgetary allocations to address priority ecosystem services in medium-term budgetary frameworks |

**Strategy**

11.24 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on ecosystem management rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, in partnership with relevant

United Nations entities within the context of delivering as one, other international organizations, the scientific community and data providers, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, will be as follows:

(a) To influence planning and assistance frameworks at the regional and national levels towards a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management while promoting awareness of the interlinkages between humans and their impacts on ecosystems as well as the benefits people derive from them, such as ecosystem services, and to facilitate institutional, policy, economic and governance shifts to a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management, including aspects of poverty and health, with particular attention given to vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. In doing so, the subprogramme will promote subregional ecosystem assessments, cross-sectoral policy integration, participatory decision-making, technological innovations, economic processes and environment and development linkages;

(b) To build capacities of regional, subregional, national and local entities to assess and minimize impacts on ecosystems to reverse their decline and build resilience to maximize the delivery of ecosystem services. The subprogramme will catalyse integrated approaches for assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, and coastal and marine systems, utilizing adaptive management and sustainable financing mechanisms. That will be accomplished through building upon successful existing UNEP ecosystem programmes, inter alia, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the freshwater programme based on integrated water resources management; and through other initiatives, inter alia, support to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global environmental outlook process, the Poverty and Environment Initiative, the economics of ecosystem services and the follow-up strategy for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. UNEP will draw upon its knowledge of integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems at multiple scales and across sectors. Where gaps exist, UNEP will develop and disseminate new and innovative management tools based on sound science and a comprehensive knowledge base.

## Subprogramme 4
## Environmental governance

**Objective of the Organization**: to ensure environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements | (a) (i) Increased number of common environmental policy issues being addressed by the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the governing bodies of other United Nations entities, the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements, and their secretariats |

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| | (ii) Increased number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives in the field of environment |
| | (iii) Increased number of environmental issues addressed under the Environment Management Group, Chief Executives Board and United Nations Development Group |
| (b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental priority goals, targets and objectives through strengthened laws and institutions | (b) Increased number of States undertaking initiatives to strengthen laws and institutions for the implementation of priority environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties of multilateral environmental agreement |
| (c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability in their implementation | (c) (i) Increased number of national development policies and other national policy instruments containing policy elements to address the environmental dimension of sustainable development |
| | (ii) Increased reference to all UNEP-supported national and subnational environmental assessments in appropriate development plans including United Nations common country assessment plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks |
| | (iii) Increased percentage of United Nations development assistance frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened incorporating environment as a key component |
| (d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making | (d) (i) Every UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessment has undergone a multi-stakeholder peer review and contains a summary for policymakers |
| | (ii) Increased number of visits to UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessment reports on the UNEP website |

**Strategy**

11.25 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on environmental governance rests with the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division

will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, will be as follows:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the subprogramme will assist the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to promote international cooperation in the field of environment and set the global environmental agenda. It will keep the state of the environment under review on a regular basis through authoritative assessment processes and identify emerging issues in order to support sound science-based decision-making at the national and international levels. Cooperation with multilateral environmental agreements, and support of collaboration among them for their effective implementation, as well as partnering with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields, will be carried out. At the inter-agency level, the subprogramme will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance in the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums; and will make use of the Environment Management Group to promote joint action by all agencies and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives, the subprogramme will support the efforts for further development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments identified in the outcomes of United Nations summits and conferences, especially through the implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme);

(c) To support regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes and institutions, the subprogramme will support regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums related to the environment and assist in the implementation of their programmes of action. It will support the efforts of Governments to further develop and strengthen their national, subregional and regional policies, laws and institutions underpinning environmental governance, and infrastructures for environmental management. It will also support the efforts of Governments to develop and strengthen their capacity for environmental data and knowledge management and assessment at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to provide a sound basis for environmental governance. Furthermore, the subprogramme will strengthen its support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels;

(d) To promote and support the environmental basis for sustainable development at the national level, the subprogramme will support Governments in mainstreaming environment into their development policy processes, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative; and will assist Governments to ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated in their national development plans, including by making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform. It will improve its strategic presence in regions to support Governments and United Nations country teams in addressing

environmental governance; and will strengthen its engagement with other specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as departments and regional partners.

## Subprogramme 5
## Harmful substances and hazardous waste

**Objective of the Organization**: to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Increased capacities and financing of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste | (a) (i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders demonstrating progress in implementing sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste, including having identified their needs in infrastructure strengthening<br><br>(ii) Increased number of project proposals from countries and other stakeholders having successfully been submitted to Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Quick Start Programme for funding of enabling activities for its implementation<br><br>(iii) Increased number of UNEP supported subregional, regional and global networks (involving Governments and other stakeholders) established in support of sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste<br><br>(iv) Increased number of countries that have market-based incentives and trade policies promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aiming at reduced releases and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste |
| (b) Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices | (b) Increased number of Governments and other stakeholders applying UNEP guidelines and tools providing scientific and policy advice on assessment, management, replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management |

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| (c) Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and in place in line with States' international obligations | (c) (i) Increased number of chemicals of global concern being addressed at international level<br><br>(ii) Increased number of countries with policies and control systems in place for implementing their international obligations with regard to harmful chemicals and waste |

**Strategy**

11.26 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on harmful substances and hazardous waste rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, within the wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of chemicals and hazardous waste, will be as follows:

(a) To help countries to increase their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste within a life cycle approach. Subprogramme support will cover data collection, the assessment and management of chemicals, the implementation of scientifically designed hazardous waste management systems and the strengthening of chemical and hazardous waste legislation and regulatory frameworks. In collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations entities through relevant inter-agency processes, the subprogramme will promote the mainstreaming of chemical safety in development agendas and the active involvement of all relevant sectors to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies at the national level and, when relevant, at the subregional level. It will also promote and facilitate public access to information and knowledge on chemicals and hazardous waste, including impacts on human health and the environment;

(b) To advance the international agenda on chemicals through the implementation of the environmental component of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the subprogramme will provide policy- and science-based advice and guidelines to Governments and other stakeholders on risk assessment and management; raise awareness of potential adverse effects of chemicals, including hazardous waste; and address emerging issues. It will also contribute to the development of methodologies and tools for monitoring and evaluating progress in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste;

(c) To support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes. The subprogramme will assist countries, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and other stakeholders in their efforts to address highly hazardous substances, including the implementation and enforcement of chemical and hazardous waste-related multilateral environmental agreements and other international initiatives (for example, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities) related to chemicals of global concern such as mercury, persistent organic pollutants and ozone depleting substances, and in addressing emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste.

## Subprogramme 6
## Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

**Objective of the Organization**: to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way

| Expected accomplishments | Indicators of achievement |
|---|---|
| (a) Resource efficiency is increased and pollution is reduced over product life cycles and along supply chains | (a) Increased number of Governments and businesses adopting policies, economic instruments and actions for resource-efficient and sustainable products |
| (b) Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through public policies and private sector action | (b) Increased number of Governments and businesses selecting environmentally sound technologies and more resource-efficient management practices, technologies and production methods, including for integrated waste management |
| (c) Consumer choice favours more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products | (c) Increased information and decision-making tools directing consumer choice to more sustainable products, based on sound science |

**Strategy**

11.27 The responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme will be executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, in partnership with Governments, other United Nations and development cooperation entities, the private sector, research bodies and civil society, will be as follows:

(a) To build capacities to promote the production of more environmentally sustainable products, the subprogramme will help Governments and the private sector to improve their capacities to design and implement policies, laws and management actions that promote the production of resource-efficient and sustainable goods and services. In doing so, the subprogramme will emphasize a product life cycle approach and promote public-private partnerships and market-based instruments to create more sustainable supply chains. The subprogramme will support the design of policy frameworks and economic instruments promoting resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption, as stand-alone tools; in the context of national development policies and the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements; and for integrated waste management and the prevention of environmental risks and recovery from industrial accidents;

(b) To promote public and private investment in environmentally sound technologies and sustainable products, the subprogramme will advise and support Governments and businesses in the selection and application of safe and efficient

production technologies, integrated waste management and purchase of more resource-efficient and sustainable products and practices. The subprogramme will disseminate research findings and implement demonstration projects to illustrate the benefits of efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods, in environmental, economic and social terms, to stimulate public and private policies and investment choices for wider application of those methods;

(c) To promote sustainable consumption patterns, the subprogramme will disseminate public communications materials and conduct educational and public awareness campaigns on the benefits of resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption to influence the choices of consumers and better inform other market actors. It will also provide policy advice and support to public authorities to promote the purchase of sustainable products.

## Legislative mandates

*General Assembly resolutions*

| | |
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| 2997 (XXVII) | Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation |
| S-19/2 | Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 |
| 47/190 | Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| 53/242 | Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements |
| 55/2 | United Nations Millennium Declaration |
| 55/198 | Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development |
| 57/2 | United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| 57/144 | Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit |
| 60/1 | 2005 World Summit Outcome |
| 60/47 | Question of Antarctica |
| 60/142 | Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People |
| 61/4 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization |
| 61/12 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization |
| 61/205 | Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session |
| 61/213 | Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) |

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| 61/230 | Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4) |
| 62/100 | Effects of atomic radiation |
| 62/126 | Policies and programmes involving youth: youth in the global economy — promoting youth participation in social and economic development |
| 62/131 | Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly |
| 62/179 | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support |
| 62/189 | Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| 62/191 | Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States |
| 62/195 | Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-third session |
| 62/201 | Science and technology for development |
| 62/203 | Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries |
| 62/206 | Women in development |
| 62/208 | Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system |
| 62/209 | South-South cooperation |
| 62/211 | Towards global partnerships |
| 62/217 | International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (subprogrammes 3 and 4) |

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 19/1 | Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 20/6 | Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building |
| 20/12 | Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system |

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| 20/17 | Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements |
| 20/27 | Support to Africa |
| 20/28 | Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs |
| 20/33 | Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 20/39 | Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization |
| SS.VI/1 | Malmö Ministerial Declaration |
| 21/18 | Implementation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration |
| 21/20 | Governance of the United Nations Environment Programme and implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 |
| 21/24 | Policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building |
| SS.VII/5 | Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 22/7 | Engaging business and industry |
| 22/9 | Support to Africa |
| 22/10 | Poverty and the environment in Africa |
| 22/11 | Sustainable development of the Arctic |
| 22/12 | Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 |
| 22/14 | Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in strengthening regional activities and cooperation in the Economic Cooperation Organization region |
| 22/18 | Civil society |
| | II: Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environment issues |
| | III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment |
| 22/21 | Regional implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| SS.VIII/1 | Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance |
| | III: Intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building |

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| | IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 23/1 | Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance |
| | I: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building |
| | IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 23/10 | Poverty and the environment |
| 23/11 | Gender equality in the field of the environment |
| 24/1 | Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance |
| | II: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building |
| | IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| 24/6 | Small Island Developing States |
| 24/8 | Support to Africa in environmental management and protection |
| 24/12 | South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development |
| SS.X/2 | Sustainable development of the Arctic Region |
| SS.X/3 | Medium-term Strategy for the period 2010-2013 |

## Subprogramme 1
## Climate change

*General Assembly resolutions*

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| 61/199 | International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon |
| 62/86 | Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind |
| 62/197 | Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy |

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 22/3 | Climate and atmosphere |
| | I: Adaptation to climate change |
| | II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |

## Subprogramme 2
## Disasters and conflicts

*General Assembly resolutions*

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|---|---|
| 60/195 | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| 61/200 | Natural disasters and vulnerability |
| 62/91 | Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster |
| 62/92 | International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development |
| 62/94 | Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations |

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 22/1 | Early warning, assessment and monitoring |
| | IV: Post-conflict environmental assessment |
| | V: Environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories |
| 22/8 | Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation |
| 23/7 | Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster |

## Subprogramme 3
## Ecosystem management

*General Assembly resolutions*

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| 58/217 | International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 |
| 59/230 | Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development |
| 62/177 | Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments |
| 62/196 | Sustainable mountain development |

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| 62/215 | Oceans and the law of the sea |

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 20/25 | Freshwater |
| 21/28 | Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements |
| 21/29 | Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region |
| 22/1 | Early warning, assessment and monitoring |
| | II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment |
| | III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre |
| 22/2 | Water |
| | I: Water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| | II: The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities |
| | III: Regional seas programmes |
| | IV: Coral reefs |
| | V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution |
| 22/5 | Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues |
| 24/16 | Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| | A: Freshwater |
| | B: Coasts, oceans and islands |

## Subprogramme 4
## Environmental governance

*General Assembly resolutions*

| | |
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| 59/237 | United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development |
| 62/193 | Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa |

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| **62/194** | **Convention on Biological Diversity** |
| ***Governing Council decisions*** | |
| **20/18** | **Environmental conventions** |
| **21/1** | **Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa** |
| **21/8** | **Biosafety** |
| **21/23** | **Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)** |
| **21/27** | **Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements** |
| **SS.VII/1** | **International environmental governance** |
| **SS.VII/4** | **Compliance with and enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements** |
| **22/1** | **Early-warning, assessment and monitoring** |
| | **IA: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme** |
| | **IB: Early warning and assessment process of the United Nations Environment Programme** |
| **22/17** | **Governance and law** |
| | **I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum** |
| | **II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)** |
| **SS.VIII/1** | **Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance** |
| | **I: Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme** |
| | **II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme** |
| | **V: Multilateral environmental agreements** |

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| | VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system and the Environmental Management Group |
| 23/6 | Keeping the world environmental situation under review |
| 24/1 | III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme |
| | V: Issues related to multilateral environmental agreements |
| | VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group |
| 24/2 | World environmental situation |
| 24/11 | Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development |
| SS.X/5 | Global Environment Outlook: environment for development |

## Subprogramme 5
## Harmful substances and hazardous waste

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 22/4 | Chemicals |
| | I: Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade |
| | II: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| 23/9 | Chemicals management |
| | I: Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations |
| SS.IX/1 | Strategic approach to international chemicals management |
| 24/3 | Chemicals management |
| | II: Strategic approach to International Chemicals Management |
| | III: Lead and cadmium |
| | IV: Mercury |
| 24/4 | Prevention of illegal international trade |
| 24/5 | Waste management |
| SS.X/1 | Chemicals management, including mercury and waste management |

## Subprogramme 6
## Resource efficiency — sustainable consumption and production

*General Assembly resolutions*

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| 60/190 | Global Code of Ethics for Tourism |
| 62/184 | International trade and development |

*Governing Council decisions*

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| 20/19 | E: Changing production and consumption patterns |
| 20/29 | Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services |
| 21/14 | Trade and environment |
| 22/6 | Promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns |